

Introduction

1. What are the two major things that would mark the emerging Joel Generation in relation to prophesying under "The Institute of the Prophets"?

(a) _____ and (b) _____ .

Objectives

2. Identify three specific objectives of The Institute of the Prophet 1.

(a.) _____

(b.) _____

(c.) _____

3. What does the expression "God-kind of faith" mean?

How is it used in prophesying?

4. Fill in the blanks: Prophesying can be used to "arrest, alter and turnaround _____ situations within _____ .

Lesson I

5. Who are named first as recipients of the outpouring in these last day?

6. Which of the charismatic gifts does the Apostle Paul advise us to desire earnestly

7. Give the Greek word for "desire" in 1 Cor. 14:1? _____

What is the root understanding of this Greek word? _____

8. What is the main purpose of prophesying in the New Testament era? _____

9. What does edification mean in 1 Cor. 14:3? _____

10. What is the value of prophesying to the unsaved person? _____

11. Answer True or False. Naba is the New testament word for "prophesy" and it means "to bubble up, to gussy forth or pour out." _____

12. Explain in your own words what phenomenon may best explain the bubbling sensation or inner stirring when one prophesies

13. Of the two Hebrew words for the "seer" prophet, ro'eh or hozeh, which one appears to be older?

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Give a reason for your answer.

14. Can a NABI prophet be also a seer? _____

15. Is it compulsory for a prophet to see before he speaks? _____

16. Is there any difference in principle between the NT propheteuo and the the OT nabi?

If yes, what is it?

17. Answer true or false: The prophet Gad was a very strong NABI prophet to King David

18. Give two examples in the NT where people broke forth "under sudden impulse in lofty discourse" under the influence o the Holy Spirit.

19. Fill in the blanks: To prophesy means "to receive wisdom, knowledge and _____, freely given to us by God, through _____ and to speak those things forth as the Spirit Himself _____"

20. Answer True or False: To prophesy also means to "speak forth the mind of God." _____

Lesson 2

THE GIFT OF PROPHECY vs THE OFFICE OF THE PROPHET

THE GIFT OF PROPHECY

1. What is the Greek word used in 1Corinthians 12:1 to include all spiritual gifts?

2. The Apostle used a crude expression to describe the object of the worship of the unregenerated Gentile; what was it?

3. Name the three categories of pneumatika. (a) _____ (b) _____ and (c) _____.

4. Answer True or False: The charismatic gifts and the energamata gifts are more or less of the same kind _____

5. Fill in the blanks: another expression for the charismatic gifts is _____

6. Say what you believe the manifestation of the Spirit is.

7. Who can exhibit the manifestation of the Spirit? _____

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8. What expression in 1Cor. 12:8-9 verifies that the gifts outlined in those verses are administered directly by the Holy Spirit?

9. Name the nine (9) charismatic gifts

10. Identify the six (6) gifts of divine revelation and utterance

11. Which is the charismata gift that taps into a fraction of God's omniscience to know the truth about existing situations?

12. Use the text "Ultimate Baptism," to cite a high-level example of the gift of discerning of spirits in the OT. Explain briefly what happened.

13. Identify the three (3) divisions of the gift of prophecy.

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(a) _____ (b) _____ and (c) _____ .

14. Explain the difference between forth-telling and the declarative prophecy.

15. What does the proper execution and impact of the declarative prophecy suggest about the authority of the prophetic ministry?

16. Most of the foretelling prophecies of the OT were _____ in nature, and referring to the coming of Jesus the Messiah.

17. What is the difference between the gift of divers kinds of tongues and speaking in tongues as worship or spiritual warfare. Identify verses in 1Cor. Chapter 14 to support your argument.

18. What is the main feature of tongues spoken as the initial evidence of the baptism with the Holy Spirit?

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19. Fill in the blanks: If one is speaking to God in tongues one is operating at the _____ plain ; if one is bring a message from God to the congregation, one is operating at the _____plain.

20. Answer True or False: On the Day of Pentecost, the gift of interpretation of tongues was necessary, because there were people from all different parts of the world who listened to the 120 Apostles and disciples speaking in tongues at the Upper Room. _____

21. Identify the misfits among the following statements:

The gift of interpretation of tongues

- (a) requires translation into another language
- (b) is a supernatural enablement to explain what someone has uttered forth in unknown tongues
- (c) operates through one's spirit as directed by the Holy Spirit
- (d) requires that you identify the language being spoken before you can interpret what is being said, like what happened on the Day of Pentecost.

22. Name the three (3) power gifts

THE OFFICE OF THE PROPHET

23. How do you know that the five ministerial offices mentioned in Eph. 4:11 are gifts

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24. What is the difference between diakonia and domata?

25. What is the purpose of the five-fold ministry gifts ?

26. In terms of the relationship between Christ and His Church, what is the "perfect man"?

28. When did Jesus give the domata gifts to the church, and what in your opinion did He really do?

29. Identify three (3) other aspects of diakonia apart from the five- fold ministry gifts?

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30. Answer True or False: The office of the prophet is the same as the gift of prophecy

31. Fill in the blanks: "The office of the Prophet is given by Jesus Himself to certain individuals in the Church who He has _____ and _____, ultimately for the purpose of _____ for the work of the ministry."

32. Name two (2) differences between the office of the Prophet and the gift of prophecy

(a)

(b)

34. Fill in the blanks: "The prophetic office is a _____, carrying a kingly _____ being part of the five-fold ministry of Christ.

35. How is the expression "and the government shall be on His shoulders," found in Isaiah 9:6, relevant to the Church?

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36. Answer True or False: Ezekiel 37:4-10 is a good example of the governmental authority of the prophetic minister at work.

37. Fill in the blanks: God's holy apostles and prophets receive by _____ the mystery of the _____ of God, and provides deep insight into the _____ of that mystery.

38. Fill in the blanks: "To the intent that _____ the manifold wisdom of God might be _____ to the principalities and _____ in heavenly places."

39. What does the expression "radical faith" suggest?

40. Because the prophet of the Lord fears Him, what does he have access to?

LESSON 3:

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OT AND NT PROPHETIC MINISTRY

1. What was the prevailing situation concerning the prophetic ministry during the childhood days of the prophet Samuel?

2. Fill in the blank: "The prophet Samuel introduced the concept of _____."

3. What do you think was responsible for the messengers of King Saul who were sent to take David also prophesying when they saw the company of the prophets prophesying with the prophet Samuel?

4. What common expression is used in the Old Testament to indicate the existence of a school or institute of training for prophets?

5. Fill in the blanks: In the OT the prophet was often the _____ for God to the people, whereas in the NT, God pours His Spirit _____ so that all can _____.

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6. Fill in the blanks: "God _____ writes His word on the _____ of all born-again believers so that they can prophesy."

7. What is a common OT prophetic attitude today that reflects the OT concept of the prophet being the sole mouthpiece for God?

8. What do you think was mainly responsible for the OT prophets mostly forthtelling and reminding God's people of His already established statutes and laws, and warning them of impending judgment for any violation of such laws?

9. Fill in the blanks: "Old Testament prophecy aligned itself with _____ of the law which was designed to show the _____ and bring the necessary punishment.

10. Explain why NT prophecy emphasizes the purpose of strengthening (edification), encouragement and comfort.

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11. Give evidence to show that Judas and Silas are to be regarded as authentic NT prophets according to Acts 15:32.

12. Fill in the blanks: "NT prophecy is about _____ Jesus and releasing the revelation of the Father's _____ to His people."

13. Answer True or False: The prophetic revelation of Jesus is different to the prophetic revelation the Father. _____

14. Identify the misfit in the following statements:

- (a) All prophecy points toward Jesus whether directly or indirectly.
- (b) The OT prophets pointed toward His coming, but never experienced Him.
- (c) The prophets of the OT showed little curiosity in the NT experience.
- (d) All Scripture testifies of Jesus.

15. Explain the subjective dimension of the statement, "For the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy"

16. What does the acquisition of the mind of Christ have to do with prophesying?

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17. Identify two passages of Scripture, which confirm that we can acquire the mind of Christ.

18. What is the prophetic motive of the NT? _____

19. Identify one common OT attitude present in the Church today that resembles OT era of law and judgment.

20. How different is the OT lone-ranger prophetic style from that of the context of NT prophets and prophesying?

21. Explain why, in relation to the other offices of Christ and the manifestation of the Spirit among the saints, the NT prophet cannot be a lone-ranger.

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22. Give evidence from the book of Acts that the NT prophets operated in teams.

23. Demonstrate the team effort of NT prophets in the teachings of Apostle Paul.

24. There were more than likely at least two black prophets among the leaders of the Church at Antioch, according to Acts chapter 13; who were they?

25. What evidence do we have from the book of Acts that the NT prophet has the capacity to foretell events?

26. Fill in the blanks: "For you can all prophesy _____, that all may learn and all may be _____."

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27. Identify the misfit among the following statements: A common OT prophetic attitude is:

- (a) A lone-ranger approach with no community orientation
- (b) Answerable to God only since He called me.
- (c) I will be willing to take advice from my seniors in the faith any time.
- (d) No one can judge me.

28. In the OT a prophet spoke presumptuously if he spoke in

29. Fill in the blanks: "In the NT prophetic words are to be _____ by others to ensure their _____."

30. With regard to the accuracy of the prophetic word, two common OT prophetic attitudes present in today's Church are:

(a)

(b)

Lesson 4:

ROLE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

1. From your perspective say why the Holy Spirit is referred to as the third person of the Godhead?

2. The believer in Christ has a legal team comprising two advocates (*parakletos*) and a judge. Who are the members of this team and how do they handle your matter?

3. Identify the most inaccurate statement among the following:

- (a) The Holy Spirit was officially revealed on the Day of Pentecost
- (b) The Holy Trinity is methodically taught as a doctrine throughout the Scriptures.
- (c) The Greek word *parakletos* also means intercessor.
- (d) The Holy Spirit is the Spirit of truth.

4. Answer True or False: The expression *allos parakletos* means "another of a different kind."

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5. Pick out the odd statement among the following:

- (a) The Holy Spirit is the representation of Jesus and the Father in us.
- (b) He is the Spirit of love, intimacy, revelation and manifestation.
- (c) He will abide with us only until the rapture of the Church.
- (d) The Holy Spirit is the Master-teacher and a retriever of significant knowledge.

6. According to John 15:26, The Holy Spirit will _____ from the father and _____ of Jesus.

7. Answer True or False: The Holy Spirit will reveal things concerning Himself more than anything else. _____

8. That the Holy Spirit would tell us things to come is a clear _____ function.

9. How does the Holy Spirit glorify Jesus?

10. What are the three things that the Holy Spirit convicts the world of?

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11. Define the baptism of the Holy Spirit and show how it is different from the baptism with the Holy Spirit.

12. What does the expression “and have all been made to drink into one Spirit” mean?

13. Who is the person of the Godhead that is virtually engineering the transformation of the true believer into the glory of God from glory to glory?

14. By what means are the charismata gifts distributed to the believer in Christ?

15. The Holy Spirit in worship leads us into the _____ of revelation.

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16. What does it mean to “pray in the spirit?”

17. Identify the misfit among the following statements:

- (a) The Holy Spirit brings us into fellowship with the Godhead.
- (b) The fruit of the Spirit is comprised of nine (9) parts.
- (c) The fruit of the Spirit is bestowed freely upon us by God.
- (d) The fruit of the Spirit speaks of character

18. Fill in the blanks: “It should not be all charisma or else ego and _____ tend to get in the way, and the prophet and his ministry could _____ to the ground.”

19. If you desire to develop sound character in the prophetic ministry, what approach would you take?

20. Why do you think so many believers are deceived and conned by corrupt “prophets” or other five-fold ministers?

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21. Explain from Scripture why it is possible for accurate prophetic utterances and other miraculous feats to be done by notoriously crooked individuals.

22. The Holy Spirit enables us to _____ the lust of the flesh and _____ our integrity.

23. The Holy Spirit who is from _____, searches the _____ of God and reveals unto us the things that have been _____ to us by God.

24. How does the Holy Spirit teach us?

25. Fill in the blanks: The Holy Spirit _____ the spiritual man from the _____ man.

26. Identify the misfits within the following statements:

- (a) The Holy Spirit gives the believer, the spiritual man, spiritual discernment.
- (b) He passes on the mind of Christ to the believer.
- (c) The Holy Spirit has given Himself to us as our seal (Gk. *arabon*) for the day of redemption.
- (d) The Holy Spirit is also the Spirit of adoption who leads true sons of God.
- (e) The Holy Spirit is the same person as God and Jesus Christ

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERSONALITY OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

27. Fill in the blanks: The Holy Spirit possesses vital characteristics of personality: (i) intellect, (ii)_____ and (iii)_____

28. Identify the misfit among the following statements:

- (a) The Holy Spirit possesses profound intellectual capacity
- (b) The volition of the Holy Spirit is best demonstrated by the gift of the word of knowledge.
- (c) The Joy of the Kingdom of God is in the Holy Spirit.
- (d) The Holy Spirit groans for us.

29. Illustrate the volition of the Holy Spirit from the Book of Acts.

30. Show from the Scriptures how we can sing and rejoice urged on by the prompting and enablement of the Holy Spirit.

31. Show how the Holy Spirit intercedes for us?

32. Name three (3) areas in which the Holy Spirit convicts the world.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____

33. Describe in your own words how the Holy Spirit appoints and commissions someone to ministry based on Acts 13:2-4.

34. Answer True or False. At times it's permissible to refer to the Holy Spirit as "it," since the Spirit is not a human being. _____

HOW TO PROPHECY

35. What is the first requirement for effective prophesying?

36. Explain the value of the word of God in prophesying?

37. What does it mean to meditate from a biblical standpoint, and what is the difference between this form of meditation and other types? (ref. Joshua 1:8; Ps. 1:2)

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38. Are desiring to prophesy and requesting certain prophetic gifts a legitimate approach to becoming proficient in the gift of prophecy? Can you support this from the Scripture?

39. What is the role of worship in prophesying? What in your opinion is worship?

40. Name three (3) ways in which God may speak to you while prophesying.

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____

41. Is it necessary to see an image just before or while prophesying to someone? Explain your answer.

42. Explain how you would use faith in prophesying?

43. Explain the difference between “seer” prophesying and *nabi* prophesying?

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44. Identify three kinds of expressions you can use to initiate or intersperse your prophetic word when delivering it to an individual or a congregation.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

45. What role does confidence in speaking play in prophesying?

46. What is the danger of becoming over-emotional in prophesying?

47. When prophesying one must speak with a _____ even if you sense the worst concerning _____.

48. Answer True or False: Unknown tongues + interpretation = prophecy. _____

ACTIVATION SESSIONS

49. Is there any role for the human brain or the human personality in prophesying? Explain.

50. If one is getting very emotional and visibly annoyed when prophesying to an individual or congregation under normal circumstances, what can such behaviour suggest about the person prophesying?

51. In terms of a self-test while prophesying, one should ask one's self: "Am I ministering with the right _____, according to 2 Cor. 13:5?"

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52. What does the admonition “do not hug the floor” suggest?

(ref. 1 Cor. 14:30 and Rom. 12:4-5).

53. Answer True or False: One of the ways to use the prophetic is in the area of matching couples in marriage _____

54. What danger does humanism pose in prophesying? Explain.

55. What is the value of establishing a “set aside” lifestyle as a prerequisite for prophesying?

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56. What is your understanding of “investigative impressions” as a tool for listening to God in prophesying to someone, and how does it work?

57. A dynamic relationship with God is said to be a prerequisite for authentic prophetic utterance; what are some of the aspects of this approach?

58. Identify three modes of prophetic expressions:

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

59. How would you use physical analogies in prophesying

60. Define prophetic prayer and intercession; how would you approach this activity to ensure that it is effective.
